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From the viewpoint of a morphologist: Dr. R. A. Harper.

From the viewpoint of a bacteriologist and physiologist: Dr. Guilford B. Reed.

From the viewpoint of a pathologist: Dr. E. C. Stakman.

The address of the retiring vice-president will be thirty minutes in length, and each speaker in the symposium has agreed to limit his paper to fifteen minutes. This should allow considerable time for discussion.

ROBERT B. WYLIE,
Secretary

THE TWENTIETH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF AMERICANISTS

THE Twentieth International Congress of Americanists, which was to be held in Rio de Janeiro in 1921 but had to be postponed, will be held definitely from August 20 to 30, 1922, in connection with the celebration by Brazil of its first century of independence.

The organizing committee of the congress announces a rich and attractive program, and in view of the importance of Brazil to American Anthropology it is hoped that a special effort will be made by Americanists in this country to attend the congress, or at least to become members. Application for membership, with the dues of \$5, may be sent directly to the Secretary of the coming Congress, Sr. Domingos Sergio de Carvalho, Praça 15 de Novembro N. 101, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; or to the writer.

ALEŠ HRDLIČKA
Sec. Gen. XIXth I. C. A.

U. S. NATIONAL MUSEUM,
December 3, 1921

FOSSIL MAN FROM RHODESIA

THE British press has just announced the discovery of a fossil human skull from northern Rhodesia that may prove to be epoch-making. It was found in the "Bone Cave" at Broken Hill mine, and bids fair to be of the first importance in its bearing on the physical characters of fossil man. The cranium is practically complete and in a perfect state of preservation; the lower jaw

was not recovered. Judging from the newspaper half-tones, the cranium is of a more lowly type than any Neandertal cranium yet discovered; it remains to be seen after a full report has been published whether we may not have here a new species of *Homo* about midway between *Pithecanthropus erectus* and the *Homo neandertalensis*.

The face is intact; the prognathism of the upper jaw is extremely accentuated, this being possible partly because of the unusual maxillary height between the anterior nasal spine and the alveolar margin. The nasal bridge is fairly prominent, a character which has recently come to be recognized as belonging to the Neandertal race.

The brow ridges are more pronounced than in any other known fossil human skull. The cranial height and breadth are correspondingly small, pointing to a comparatively low cranial capacity.

This precious relic is at the British Museum, South Kensington. It will be examined by Dr. A. Smith Woodward and Professors Arthur Keith and Elliott Smith, to whom science is so much indebted for their reports on the Piltdown remains; the result of their study of the cranium from the cave at Broken Hill mine will be awaited with intense interest. If the efforts to find the lower jaw should be rewarded, they may result in throwing new light on the Piltdown paradox.

GEORGE GRANT MACCUDRY
DIRECTOR, AMERICAN SCHOOL IN FRANCE
FOR PREHISTORIC STUDIES

SCIENTIFIC BOOKS

Physiology and Biochemistry in Modern Medicine. By J. J. R. MACLEOD. 3d edition. St. Louis, C. V. Mosby Co., 1920. Price \$10.

The third edition of this interesting textbook has been largely revised and partly rewritten. The changes are uniformly improvements, and the whole book is well written and filled with important methods and facts which are interestingly discussed. Dr. Macleod describes the advances in the